

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently amended) A method for melting inorganic materials, ~~glasses and/or glass ceramics~~ in a melting unit with cooled walls, ~~in which material to be melted is fed to the melting unit and heated by supplying heating energy, wherein comprising:~~
selecting a the temperature T_{eff} at which the an energy consumption per unit weight of the inorganic materials ~~to be melted, given a suitably adapted throughput,~~ is at a minimum ~~is determined,~~
selecting a the temperature of the a melt in the melting unit ~~is selected in such a way as to be~~ in a range from $T_{eff} - 20\%$ to $T_{eff} + 20\%$, and
selecting a the throughput ~~is selected in such a way as to be adapted to the a~~ required residence time.

2. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the temperature T_{eff} is given by

$$(1) \quad \left. \frac{dE_{tot}}{dT} \right|_{T=T_{eff}} = 0 = \left. \frac{dE_N}{dT} \right|_{T=T_{eff}} + \left. \frac{dE_V}{dT} \right|_{T=T_{eff}}$$

where E_N denotes the a useful heat per unit weight of the inorganic materials ~~to be melted~~ and E_V denotes the energy loss per unit weight of the inorganic materials ~~to be melted~~.

3. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the ~~derivative of the useful heat per unit weight of material to be melted~~ has a derivative according to temperature is given by $dE_N/dT = c_p$, where c_p denotes the a specific heat capacity of the melt.

4. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~claims 2 and 3, wherein the derivative of claim 2, wherein~~ the energy loss per unit weight of melting material, E_v , has a derivative according to temperature is given by $dE_v/dT = k F_0 1/\rho \tau_0 e^{+E/T} + k T F_0 1/\rho \tau_0 (-E/T^2) e^{+E/T}$, where k denotes ~~the~~ a total transfer of heat through the walls of the melting unit, $F_0 = F/V$ denotes ~~the~~ a surface to volume ratio of the melt, ρ denotes ~~the~~ a density of the melt, τ_0 denotes the required residence time at a reference temperature T_0 , and E denotes a constant corresponding to a characteristic activation temperature.

5. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, wherein claim 1, further comprising feeding~~ thermal energy is ~~fed directly~~ to the melt.

6. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the melt is additionally mixed in the melting unit.

7. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the melt is agitated using a stirrer and/or by bubbling.

8. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~either of claims 6 and 7, wherein claim 6, further comprising generating~~ a convective flow is ~~generated~~ in the melt.

9. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 8, wherein ~~[[a]] the~~ convective flow is produced by setting a viscosity of ~~[[<]] less than~~ 10^3 dPas, preferably of $< 10^2$ dPas, and a melt temperature difference between an inner region of the melt and an outer region of the melt of ~~[[>]] greater than~~ 150 K, preferably > 250 K.

10. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~claims 5 to 9, wherein claim 5, further comprising supplying the inorganic materials to be melted is supplied~~ in the form of a batch, which is placed onto ~~the~~ a surface of the melt.

11. (Cancelled).
12. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~claims 5 to 12~~ claim 10, wherein the batch is added in the form of pellets.
13. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, in which~~ claim 1, further comprising refining the melting material is refined.
14. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 13, ~~wherein a further comprising producing a convective flow is produced~~ in the melt.
15. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein ~~[[a]] the~~ convective flow is produced by setting a viscosity of ~~$< 10^3$ dPas, preferably of $<$~~ less than 10^2 dPas and a melt temperature difference between an inner region of the melt and an outer region of the melt of ~~> 150 K, preferably $>$~~ greater than 250 K.
16. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~claims 13 to 15, wherein~~ further comprising introducing molten material is introduced into a crucible from one side of the crucible at ~~the~~ a melt bath surface and ~~is discharged again~~ discharging the molten material on an opposite side at the melt bath surface.
17. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, wherein the inorganic materials ~~to be melted is~~ are refined using high-temperature a refining agent.
18. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, wherein melting~~ claim 1, further comprising continuously feeding and removing the inorganic materials ~~is continuously fed to and removed from the melt.~~

19. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claims 1 to 12, wherein the temperature T_{eff} is determined for the melting-down of a batch.

20. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 19, wherein the temperature T_{eff} is determined for a melt which is additionally mixed.

21. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 19, wherein the temperature T_{eff} is determined for a melt which has a viscosity of [[<]] less than 10^3 dPas, preferably of $< 10^2$ dPas and is melted in a unit at which a temperature difference in the melt between the an inner region of the melt and the an outer region of the melt [[is >]] of greater than 150 K, preferably > 250 K.

22. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claims 1 to 4 and 13 to 17, wherein the temperature T_{eff} is determined for the refining of the melt.

23. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 22, wherein the temperature T_{eff} is determined for a melt which has a viscosity of [[<]] less than 10^3 dPas, preferably of $< 10^4$ dPas and is melted in a unit at which a temperature difference in the melt between the an inner region of the melt and the an outer region of the melt [[is >]] of greater than 150 K, preferably > 250 K.

24. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claims 22 and 23, wherein the temperature T_{eff} is determined for a melt in which molten material is introduced into a crucible from one side of the crucible at the a melt bath surface and is discharged again on the an opposite side of the crucible at the melt bath surface.

25. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claims 1 to 24, wherein further comprising feeding thermal energy is fed directly to the melt.

26. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the thermal energy is fed to the melt by direct conductive heating.

27. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the thermal energy is fed to the melt by direct inductive heating.

28. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claims 1 to 27, wherein at least one region of the melt is heated to more than 1 700°C.

29. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims~~ claim 2, wherein the temperature of at least one region of the melt is selected to be less than or equal to a temperature at which the useful heat and the energy loss per unit weight ~~of the material to be melted~~ are equal.

30 and 31. (Cancelled).

32. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, in which~~ claim 1, wherein the required residence time comprises the a melt-down time.

33. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in ~~one of the preceding claims, in which~~ claim 1, wherein the required residence time comprises the a refining time.

34. (Currently amended) An apparatus for melting inorganic materials, ~~glasses and glass ceramics, for carrying out the method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 33,~~
~~which apparatus comprises~~ comprising:

a melting unit with cooled walls,

a device for supplying material to be melted to the melting unit, and

a device for the direct heating of the material to define a melt,

~~and which apparatus also includes~~

a device for setting a temperature which is at least $T_{\text{eff}} - 20\%$ to $T_{\text{eff}} + 20\%$ in at least one region of the melt, the temperature T_{eff} being given by the temperature at which the an energy consumption per unit weight of the material to be melted, with a throughput ~~which is suitably adapted to the~~ a required residence time required at a given temperature, ~~is at a minimum~~, and

a device for adapting the relative throughput of material to be melted to the required residence time in the melt.

35. (Original) The apparatus as claimed in claim 34, wherein the melting unit with cooled walls comprises a skull crucible.

36. (Currently amended) The apparatus as claimed in claim 34 ~~or 35, which includes~~ further comprising a stirrer for agitating the melt.

37. (Currently amended) The apparatus as claimed in ~~one of~~ claims 34 ~~to 36,~~
~~which includes~~ further comprising at least one nozzle for introducing bubbling gas to the melt.

38. (Currently amended) The apparatus as claimed in ~~one of~~ claims 34 ~~to 37,~~
wherein the device for the direct heating of the melt comprises a device for the conductive heating of the melt.

39-46. (Cancelled).

47. (Currently amended) The A glass comprising ~~as claimed in claim 46,~~
~~preferably produced by the method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 33,~~ wherein the a
ratio of Sn^{2+} to Sn_T has having a value of greater than 0.25, ~~preferably greater than~~
~~0.35,~~ particularly ~~preferably greater than 0.45.~~

48. (Currently amended) ~~[[A]]~~ The glass product ~~producible by the method as~~
~~claimed in one of claims 1 to 33~~ claim 47, wherein the value is greater than 0.35.

49. (Currently amended) The glass product as claimed in claim 48, ~~preferably~~
~~produced by the method as claimed in one of claims 1 to 33~~ 47, wherein the ratio of
 Sn^{2+} to Sn_T has a value of greater than 0.25, ~~preferably greater than 0.35,~~ particularly
~~preferably~~ is greater than 0.45.